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Please stand by for real-time captions.

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The icons of the same that they have a different colored halo over them. Cool thing is the county in the last couple of years has developed something called the SD emergency at. Once you click it we do a public broadcast especially during fire season to say, download the Arab. It is free. It will give you all sorts of information related to emergencies in the county. When you enable that are launch that icon, the second screen pops up. A third window opens up and gives you the opportunity to look at any other data -- disaster information that you may need. If you click on the emergency map there is a map. If I have enabled a perimeter, [ Indiscernible ] this happens automatically. Any questions so far I will do a live demo now and see how it works.

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I am logged in so we are already seeing some test sites. This is somewhat in development. We have not use this yet. We will have an annual County while blind -- wildland [ Indiscernible ] making them publicly available. That we of people have questions about a fire that they see, Aiken locate -- they can look here. These tools are intuitive enough for the average person to use. There are different tabs which enable certain tools. You consume in and zoom out. You can run address searches. We have [ Indiscernible ] embedded in here. The maps and data sources show what layers are presently being drawn. These are all automatically checked. The emergency event data is internals of the public won't see this unless it is identified as publicly releasable.

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We have all sorts of things on this. Certain data sets are starting to turn on as a zoom in. We can pan around these maps. This is an intuitive part of the system. If I want to find out more information about that partial, -- parcel, I can click on it and find out who owns it. What I really wanted to show you is the editing tool. I can actually add a parameter in this area. -- I want to add a perimeter. You can see old ones going back from the 2010 Eagle fire. I am going to add a perimeter. I have an option to select any one of these. More often than not I will go with the test perimeter. This is a matter of trying to do this and talk at the same time.

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. As I built my perimeter I see it has the test perimeter symbology in yellow. If I want to attribute that, I can do that with a click. It gives me an opportunity to add in specifics about that, fire name, etc. etc. It wasn't intended for [ Indiscernible ] [ Inaudible - static ] you can draw an uncontrolled fire edge line. We may do something like that in the near future. Whenever we have a major development edit it calls for a considerable amount of money to be spent to change it. I am continuing to worked this incident. I can now go on and change this to public. I won't do this now but once I do this get sent out and published to the website. That is usually a five-minute delay. We have an automatic process that checks every five minutes. Depending on where you're at in the cycle, it can take up to five minutes. That is a quick demonstration. Any questions?

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In one of your earlier slide you had a terminology that said, five-year drivable trout. How do you determine if a trail is fire drivable.

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[ Indiscernible - low volume ] engine three which is our brush engine of choice determines whether or not it is fire drivable. There is a matter do -- an attribute that we can turn on and off. Especially as we get into routing that will be crucial, whether or not it is drivable. This depends on the time of year. Sometimes it has been many years since we cleared the road and the fire happen. We try to do regular updates and trips up to the back country to determine that. It was something that the fire guides wanted to add. They wanted to know what was fire drivable and what isn't. Every agency has their own input. It may be fire drivable for part three, but for part one is not.

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[ Indiscernible ] [ Captioner on standby ]

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Please stand by for real-time captions.

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Tom, are you online? I made you a presenter.

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Yes, can you hear me. Will [ Indiscernible ] running this from -- will I be running this from my laptop or will you be?

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[ Indiscernible - low volume ] I am a little behind on email. I didn't get a box showing up.

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I made you a presenter. You should be able to pop to the top of your screen and you can see contents.

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Okay.

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You can share your desktop. Do you have a double screen or singlescreen -- single screen?

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It's double.

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If it is higher resolution, leave it with your screen and move the screen to the upper left-hand corner. We are only seeing a portion of the screen. Close the slide tool.

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I am trying to get the presentation going. Is that any better?

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We are only seeing about one third of it, or 2/3.

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Let me work on that.

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We are showing this on a very low resolution overhead projector. My apologies for that.

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Maybe I will take it down to the lowest and see how well that works.

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You may have to re-share your screen. I apologize. Isn't technology great?

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That's what I get for not actually showing up for this thing.

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Share your screen again. We are not seeing anything.

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Okay. How about that?

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That is better. Close the notes on the bottom. That looks much better.

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That sounds good. Now that we have that out of the way -- that was our way of testing whether you could hear me or not. As Lori said my name is Tom Allen. I work at the Southwest region office of the fire -- I am be national infrared program manager. I am overseeing national infrared operations or so you may know it as NIROPS. I appreciate the invite today. Even if you never speak to each other, you asked -- exchange critical information so it is and comment on each to have a better understanding of the job in the workflow of each position and now when we teach the IRA and course at least three quarters of the class are qualified.

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I want to impart information from the perspective of the NIROPS program. I want to take a look back at last year. We track , ever since we instituted our online scanning ordering system in 2006. We have been able to track the number of metrics ever since then. 2014 was a very successful year for us. We got over 1200 total requests. We were able to fill over 1100 of them and they gave us a UTF-8 of -- UTF rate of 90% which was the best rate we've had yet. This was a record-breaking year in terms of acreage burned as well as records.

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Compared to that year, the acreage burned was only 36% in 2014 but we still flew about 81% of the missions that we flew in 2012 and 2013. There was a greater use of [ Indiscernible ] where we have more instances where all or part of the fire is point zone protection, something other than full suppression. You see that also if you look at who is requesting. We have been capturing this information for a few years. That helps us at the end of the year to look back. Last year we had a larger percentage of requests from type I fires given all of the activity concentrated in the Northwest and North ops. Still it wasn't as many as 2012, about 50%. The interesting thing we are seeing is anywhere from one 12:45 third of our requests on any of in your are coming from type III and smaller fires. There are a lot of reasons why this could be happening. In a lot of cases, if it is busy elsewhere, there are a lot of type I and type II teens out. -- teams Out. I are eight may be the only way to do this. They may not needed every night. They may needed every third night or 4th. By getting aperiodic look they are able to not drive many resources which helps all of the other instances that are going on. That is something we have been looking at. When we go to prioritize, those type III and smaller fires are usually a first ones to drop off the list. That's another crucial piece of information to have.

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I wanted to give you -- [ Indiscernible - multiple speakers ] was there a question?

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Keep going.

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I wanted to give you a sense of the workflow that we are dealing with when things get really busy. Typically you know that when we get sometimes to Place three -- PL# but definitely by

PL4 and above, we activate the decks. We flew 17 fires, pretty much all of the Northwest for California and the few word over the line into Idaho. I want to stress that one we are flying 27 fires we have to think about 10 or 11 interpreters working these fires. More often than not, when there is enough -- a lot of activity going on, your interpreter is going to be working multiple fires. Take another view of that, this is from the previous fire season. It gives you an example geographically of how that might worked. Taking off at 1900 from Boise, Idaho and firing -- flying a number of fires in Idaho and then making your way to Oregon. Stopping twice for fuel because this is the jet which doesn't fly for as long. Ending up at 3:30 at Lancaster. If you were one of the [ Indiscernible ] you will get the data early. You may email able to get the updated premium -- you may even be able to up date your information that might. On the next night it will switch around. That interpreter may not be getting that information until 3:30 off the plane. I want you to be aware that there really is no set schedule for IR for a given incident. If you are lucky enough to be in one of those fires in the middle, as long as the plane is flying the standard back and forth every night, you might end up getting your information around the same time. But never assume. What that does is bring up the importance of communication with the interpreter as you are looking at a timely delivery of products those ever since we started producing [ Indiscernible ] and posting them to the site, it has been more common for people to start looking for the IR products about 4:00 or 4:30 a.m. Some people would like to have it even earlier as the demand for maps grows. As you need to plot out more common the timeline can get pushed back earlier and earlier. Flight schedule and therefore the delivery schedule of when those products get pushed up is going to change nightly. By about 2100 Mountain daylight Time come of the crew usually has a planned flight schedule. There are a lot of reasons, weather and problems with one of the plans -- planes that that could change during the night. But by 2100, IRIN should know or at least have a sense of the schedule of where the fires will be flown. It is good to set up a communication protocol with the IRIN. You should be able to figure out from your situation unit leaders talking to the IRIN in the evening , what the nightly schedule looks like. Through them or directly, if they say, why don't you start communicating directly with the IRIN. Set up a protocol. That is what we have been moving towards. In addition, centimes have worked with the IRIN and said we would like a rough perimeter focusing on these areas. How far has the fire moved during the day? Then you can get that posted to the FTP site and worked with a whole suite of products. This is what you worked with with the IRIN. These are things to suggest to the situation unit leader to bring up with the IRIN to workout a better flowing exchange of information.. I wanted to take a moment to revisit the unable to fill one's.. I said that that was our lowest rate in 2014. We have been capturing the reasons in the past two years and this is a break down. Weather is responsible for a little less than three quarters of the UT apps last year -- UTFs last year. Occasionally it is a plume but usually it's just clouds. If you remove that it dropped down to about 3%. We are dealing with aircraft and we are flying a lot. You are going to have both required maintenance what they have to come down for a period of time. And the other classes mechanical, which can be anything from a bird strike to all sorts of different things. About 7% of the UTFs related requests are also there. When a late request comes in, that means after 1530 Mountain daylight Time. We can't will that it -- can't move that back any later. He can't do the full flight planning and get the products to everyone in time for morning briefing. That is are cut off time. If it is a new start, the crew is frequently able to make every effort to included that first night. With the full schedule and it also depends geographically where the fires start. It is not only possible. They make every effort, if it is a fire. After that the 1530 cut off applies. One of the things we added last year is for automatic notification of UTFs. On the

scanner order it is requested that an email be entered for the situation leader. If it gets enter, as soon as the crew UTFs does that it gets to the situation leader and the IRIN. How they communicate with you, that is something else you might want to workout . You might want to worked that out with the infrared interpreter. For later UTFs 101 gets the email -- sleep is at a premium -- if you are using your fires and beams and you don't have to get up at 4 AM, it's nice to know that. We have people who say text me when the products are posted or 20 minutes before. If they know off the bat they are not going to be able to fit it into those nights missions, it is going to be as early as 1700, 1600 when the crew UTFs a mission. Otherwise it could happen because of whether or some change in plans. It could happen at any point during the night. A lot of these things come down to communication.

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Communication is always an issue even when you are standing face to face with someone. With the way infrared interpreters worked right now, it's an even bigger challenge. The IRIN works with the situation leader as do the GISS s. They still prefer to be the conduit of information pretty need to make your information available to the situation leader. In some cases the situation unit leader may prefer to handle the communication task to you as a GISS and you can to mitigate directly with the interpreter. I want to make a pitch right now for you to post these regularly. They are key hear they are just one piece of intelligence based on a snapshot in time. When that last flight happened, we don't know, we are not out there. We don't know anything else that happened during the day. We can look at things such as the [ Indiscernible ] in the tree, news reports. Getting any updated perimeter for nightly interpretation is key. We want to stress that.

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If for any reason you are not comfortable posting that perimeter to a public site, you can email it to the interpreter. Worked that out with them. Remembering that during high activity the IRIN is likely covering more than one fire. You could find that out. What else are you covering? If they are also covering the number one fire in the country in addition to yours, you can guess where the priority is going to be.

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We have had a lot of people, a lot of members of the public, utility companies, numbers of the press are now realize with the infrared, it's the freshest piece of information that is posted in the morning. Right now in most cases there is nothing to prevent them from going out and pulling that. The more regularly and the quicker turnaround the official fire perimeter is updated, that limits the misuse.

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I have to show you some imagery as well as we are talking about IRS -- IRs. These are the biggest fires that has been captured on imagery. This is the Carlton complex in Washington. I'm sure a number of you worked on this one at various times during the span of that fire. This was the picker -- a picture of when it grew by 127,000 acres on July 17. This was not the planned white box for that night. When a fire takes often grows, our crew always flies all of the fire that they see out there. This could be another case where there could have been other lesser priority fires that may have been shifted back in the schedule were bumped entirely. That is an example.

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Another example was the King fire on the Eldorado national Forest on September 17 which grew by over 50,000 acres, it was a 9 to 13 mile run depending on where you measured it from. This would have given you a clue what you were in for. Here is the infrared from that night. You can

see instead of a regular grid, it was haphazard because they were flying to try to avoid most of the plan that was coming off of that fire -- plume that was coming off of that fire. They typically grow 10,000 feet AGL. In the old days there weren't too many plans that would make them deviate. That is starting to be more often the case where they have at least a few fires every summer that they have to come at it from all different types to try to make sure that the imaging entire thing. I want to talk briefly, I mentioned this last year. Additional sensors we are working with, the main one is the AFS sensor which stands for autonomous modular sensor, which was gifted by NASA to the Forest Service in 2014. You may know this was flown on the predator B in 2007 and in some subsequent years. It has the same and that our Phoenix system uses -- bands that our Phoenix system uses. All of the products that are produced on this so I can be produced for this as well. [ Indiscernible ] post fire severity mapping also. Last year we were able to conduct test flights in March through late May. They flew 10 target areas with a lot of prescribed burns, a lot of forest health areas where they had Forest health application. It was also used on two wildfires early on in the season for multiple days, the brown fire in Arizona for two nights in April and the signal fire in New Mexico. This was entirely opaque. They had no idea that they were being flown with another center except when they were being briefed by an interpreter. The imagery looks a little different but they received all of the same products, the PDF maps come of the shape file, TMC -- KMZ and the log files. We are doing this this year as well. In August and then boy see we are looking at mostly prescribed fires.

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There was also a chance if you are on one of the early fires, that this fire could be operationally use. It is not ordered a different way. You will put in your order for infrared. There is a possibility it will be filled with this and we're going to try to get more testing under our belt. At some point, it cannot cover as much fire as our Phoenix system. We tend to, when the fire activity picks up, we switch it back out and have the Phoenix sensors in both points. Where working on getting access to a third aircraft where we could put the sensor in. Having the ability to fly fire at night and also flight dates admissions -- and once the fire is out, fly some -- collect post fire imagery to show severity would be valuable. We also did test like last year with a wide - - the wide area imager which is another center we are working with which is not completely ready for prime time. The idea is, we would be able to cover much of the ground at a higher elevation to capture the same resolution as we haven't Phoenix. We are working on other sensors, Phoenix systems in both aircraft's, they are still -- various aircraft, they are still there were course. They will continue to be the main workhorse for at least the next couple of seasons.

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That's about all I had. I want to wrap up communications is key. Make your issues known to the situation unit leader so that they can pass them along or establish another way for indicating with the infrared interpreter. I wanted to be some type of questions -- I wanted to leave some time for questions.

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Are there any questions in the room or online? Raise your hand if you have question. Any comments? Are things working out good. Kyle is waiting at me -- waving at me.

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I wanted to introduce myself. I am an IRIN . I work for Tom. If you need any help at the local level, be sure and give me a holler. Tom is a big resource also.

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How many people do we have in the room that are either -- that are IRIN qualify? We have one. How many are trainees? We have three trainees -- four trainees -- five trainees.

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It's a hassle getting the training out. Any time I get a call for an IRIN the next? -- The next question is, will you take a trainee. Then you need to be able to travel as a training assignment.

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In most cases it is the trainee traveling to where the qualified interpreter works. We have also had cases where the qualified interpreter traveled with the training was because a trainee happen to be pretty near the fire. Whenever we have the opportunity to get out to the fire camp we always want to take advantage of that and remind people, there is another person at the end of the line. The data isn't just appearing magically.

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Any questions? Any other comments? Do have anything else, Kyle? Any questions online? I don't think I CNE. Anything else? -- I don't I see any questions? Anything else? I have one question. What will happen with the FTP site?

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That was my question. I have heard all the talk about what is probably going to happen but I haven't heard much about the solution. That is the good thing. If you can reiterate to your situation unit leader, did you put your email address in there for them to contact you. We have use that for the automatic notification for the UTFs but also a backup when the FTP site goes down. The products we are sending our that large, even the PDFs usually on that large. -- On that large. It's good to have another way to get the data in. If they haven't already, stress to them that it is good to put their email in their -- there. I have already made our particular needs known. People are trained to figure out what that plan is. We shall see.

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We have question in the back of the room.

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[ Indiscernible - speaker too far from microphone ] all I would ask is that the main communication flow should be from the IRIN to the SAT leader. If they are okay with that, always having a backup is a good idea. The FTP site was remarkably stable until last year. I had never seen that many problems. Sometimes they had nothing to do with the FTP site itself. There seemed to be a lot more issues cropping up. I think it is good to always be talking about what is a backup plan.

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From what I understand, Windows 2003 server, service goes away in June [ Indiscernible - papers rustling ] there are quite a few teams working on that right now. You will probably hear more [ Indiscernible - papers rustling ] whoever is making crinkly noises on the phone, please stop.

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Is going to find out more in two weeks. The group is meeting in Portland. That is coming up. We have one question on the webinar. How do I become an IR interpreter?

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You have to take S4 43 and we had been getting better about getting the announcement out earlier the. This year we put out the announcement, I think, I don't know when the actual announcement got out. We were taking nominations in November. Typically we teach it just once a year. We just taught it last week. Is about once a year, 25 students. Send me an email

because I keep a running list of anybody who has ever expressed interest. I make sure that they are CCed when I send out the email. If you are worried you might miss it because you forgot to search the website, send me an email.

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[ Indiscernible - speaker too far from microphone ] you can also find him on the NIROPS website.

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I think you are off the hook. If you want to stick around and see what and you have to say, we may ask that question.

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I am all ears.

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Awesome. We are going into a break.

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[ Event Concluded ]

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